

Unit 7

Old habits and new experiences



CONTENT



LESSON 1 *Sami's favourite sport*

A Complete with a word from today's article about Formula 1.

1. The competitors have to run ten times round the race **circuit**.
2. Studying maths is **compulsory** for everyone. You don't have a choice.
3. There is always a big **crowd** of people at Formula 1 races.
4. One **lap** of the Olympic running circuit is 400 metres.
5. Student must not talk **during** the exam.
6. He needs **medical** help. Call a doctor.
7. Players can have a **practice** game before the match starts.
8. Put your CD in a **protective** plastic bag to keep it safe.
9. If you know the answer, **raise** your hand.
10. The parking **official** will show you where to park.



Make new words.

Make adjectives from nouns			
	Noun	Add/take off	Adjective
1	helmet	+ ed	helmeted
2	wall	+ ed	walled
3	distance	~~ce~~ + t	distant
4	accident	+ al	accidental
5	speed	+ y	speedy
6	clothes	+ ed	compulsion

Make nouns from adjectives			
	Adjective	Add/take off	Noun
7	compulsory	~~ory~~ + ion	compulsion
8	important	~~t~~ + ce	Importance
9	special	+ ity	specialty



Complete using one of the new words from Exercise B.

1 A helmeted man walked into the shop. I asked him to take his helmet off.

2 The boys' clothes were green, but the girls were all clothed in white.

3 This restaurant makes really special kabsa – it's their specialty.

4 This news is important to everyone, but it is of particular importance to students.

5 It happened by accident. It was accidental.

6 The house had a walled garden. It was safe for the children to play there.

7 I can't wait for a long time, so please send a speedy reply.

8 He lives in a distant town, so it will take him a long time to get here.



Make sentences with *mustn't*.



1 You mustn't take photographs here.
2 You mustn't cycle here .
3 You mustn't eat or drink here.
4 You mustn't smoke here .
5 You mustn't feed the birds here.
6 You mustn't use your mobile here .
7 You mustn't park here.
8 You mustn't dive here.

Read and circle *True* or *False*.

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HOME | READERS | STORIES | INSPIRATION | TOPICS | NEWS

News

Today was a special day for the students of Mumtaz School because they ran their first photograph competition. It was very successful. It wasn't compulsory to send a photograph but nearly everyone did.

Competitors had to put their own photographs on the classroom walls before 12 o'clock. The officials published the names of the winners at 4pm but the competitors didn't have to stay all the time. During the afternoon crowds of people came to see the photographs. The winner was Ahmed M. After winning, he raised the silver cup and took it on a lap of the room.

Nearly all the photographs were excellent. Only one photograph wasn't good. Sami hasn't had a lot of practice with his new camera. His photograph was completely black because he forgot to take off the protective plastic cap!

	Statement	True	False
1	Mumtaz School hasn't had a photograph completion before.	**True**	False
2	The students all had to send a photograph to the competition.	True	**False**
3	The competition officials put the photographs on the walls.	True	**False**
4	The competitors found out the names of the winners at 12 o'clock.	True	**False**
5	The competitors had to stay for the whole afternoon.	True	**False**
6	A lot of people visited the competition.	**True**	False
7	The winner walked round the room with the cup.	**True**	False
8	Sami's photograph wasn't good.	**True**	False



LESSON 2 *Grandma used to like the area*

A Reorder the letters to make words from the article Grandma's Old House.

1 cribk brick	2 realthe leather	3 tracuin curtain
4 trocenec concrete	5 doogs goods	6 dum mud
7 selojua jealous	8 lareamit material	9 elets steel

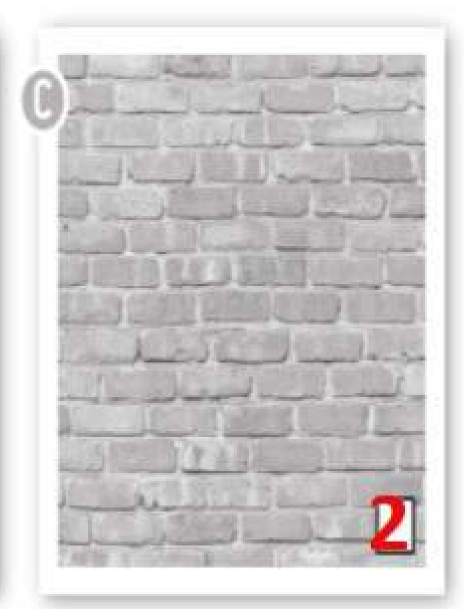


B Match the words to the pictures.

1 curtain   2 wall   3 building   4 oven









C Write sentences. Say what the things in Exercise B are made of.

1 The curtain is made of material.

2 The wall is made of brick

3 The buildings is made of concrete

4 The oven is made of mud

Make sentences using the present tense and *used to*.

1 desert/small villages (live) — big cities

People used to live in small villages, but now they live in big cities.

2 the population/2.5 million (be) — more than 30 million

The population used to be 2.5 million but now it's more than 30 million.

3 nomadic (be) — live in one place all year

People used to nomadic but now they live in one place all year

4 horse/camel (travel) — car/plane

People used to travel b horse or camel but now they travel by car or plane.

5 many doctors (not/have) — hospitals/all over

There didn't use to be many doctors but now there are hospitals all over .

6 many/schools (not/be) — education/free/everyone

There didn't use to be many schools but now education is free for everyone.

Read and circle *True* or *False*.

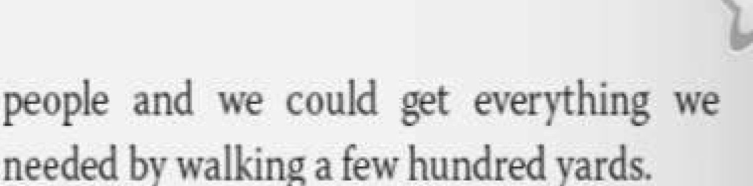
Saudi Stars







Our Town



Many years ago, our town used to be a busy little place. First, of course, there was the library (where I worked), a post office and two banks. Then, as well as some general food shops, there used to be two butchers' shops, four bakeries and a fish shop. There were clothes shops, shoe shops, shops selling material of all kinds and even a leather goods shop. The streets always used to be full of people and we could get everything we needed by walking a few hundred yards.

Now however, the town is very different. Most people have cars and they shop in the big supermarkets outside town. Or they visit the shopping malls in the city. Many of our small shops have closed since the old days and the streets are very quiet now.



1	The writer used to have a shop in the town.	True	**False**
2	Many shops only sold one kind of thing.	**True**	False
3	The shops didn't sell the same things as each other.	True	**False**
4	People used to shop on foot.	**True**	False
5	One shop only sold things made of leather.	**True**	False
6	The shops didn't have everything people wanted.	True	**False**
7	Nothing has changed very much.	True	**False**
8	People prefer to shop in bigger shops now.	**True**	False



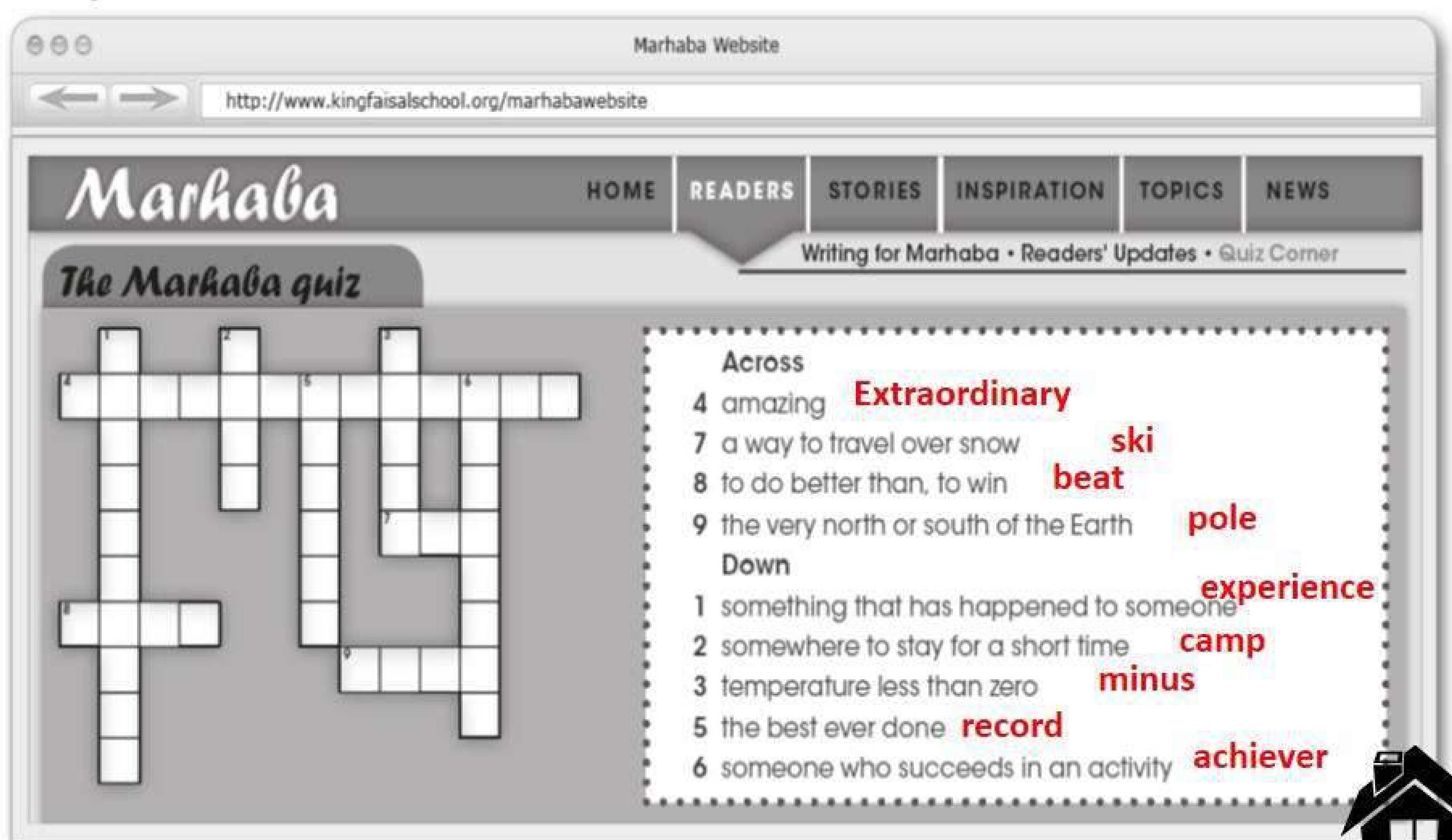
Write a description of the area where you live or somewhere you have visited. Use these questions to help you.

1 Is your area modern or traditional? Has it changed?
2 What materials are the buildings made of? Are they tall?
3 Are the streets quiet, or full of cars and people?
4 Are there shops or other houses near you?



LESSON 3 *Young achievers*

A Complete the crossword.



Make sentences with correct form of the present perfect or the past simple of the verb in brackets.

1 We/two days/in the camp/last week (spend) We spent two days in the camp last week.

2 Why/not/you/your homework/yet/? (do) **Why haven't you done your homework yet ?**

3 They/the record/just (beat) **They have just beaten the record**

4 They/never/to the South Pole before (ski) **They have never been to the South Pole before**

5 Have/you/ever/a medal/? (win) **Have you ever won a medal ?**

6 I/my own record/yesterday (beat) **I beat my own record yesterday .**



Read the text and complete the table.



Another extraordinary young achiever is Ismail Al-Sabani. Ismail is from Saudi Arabia. He was born in Jeddah, on 25th April 1989, and he is a runner. His favourite distance is 400m. He has competed in international competitions since he was 16. He ran in his first race at the World Youth Championships in 2005. He has already won a number of gold medals. He won his first 400m gold medal in 2008 at the Asian Junior Athletics Championships. It must have been a fantastic experience.

As well as winning the gold medal, Ismail ran the race in 46.33 seconds. This was a record time for him. Since then, he has beaten his own record! In May 2009, he ran 400m in only 45.74 seconds.

Runner profile					
Name		[1]Ismail Al-Sabani	Date of first competition		[6] **2005**
Born	Date of Birth	[2] **25.04.1989**	First gold medal	Date	[7] **2008**
	City	[3] **Jeddah**		Distance	[8] **400m**
	Country	[4]**Saudi Arabia**	Fastest time	Date	[9] **May 2009**
Age began racing		[5] **16**		Speed	[10]**45.74 seconds**



Look at the table and answer the questions about Yahya Hassan Ibrahim Habeeb.

Runner profile		
Name		Yahya Hassan Ibrahim Habeeb
Born	Date of Birth	2nd April 1986
	Country	Saudi Arabia
Favourite distance		100m
Other distances		200m, 60m
Age began racing		15
First international competition		2001 (Dammam)
Fastest time	Date	May 2006
	Speed	10.28 seconds
Medals (100m)	Silver	2002 Cairo, Pan Arab Junior Championships
	Gold	100m December 2006 Asian Games, Doha (beat Naoki Tsukahara of Ja



1 When and where was he born? 2nd April 1986 in Saudi Arabia

2 What distance does he usually run? He usually runs 100m

3 How long has been a runner? He has been a runner since he was 15

4 How fast is his record time? His record time is 10.28 seconds

5 When did he achieve it? He achieved it in may 2006

6 How many medals has he won? He has won two medals

E **Write about Yahya Habeeb. Use your answers to Exercise D to help you.**



Unit 8






CONTENT


130
131
132
133
134
135

LESSON 1 *The weather was so nice that I went to the park.*

A Circle these words in the wordsearch. Words can go down (↓) or up (↑), forwards (→) or backwards (←), or diagonally (↘).



Read and answer the questions that follow.

People use billions of drinks cans every year. How should we deal with them after **they** have been used? We could get rid of them in a landfill, but there's a better solution – we recycle them into new **ones**!

Most drinks cans are made of aluminium. Aluminium is a valuable metal and a very useful resource. It isn't heavy and so **it** is very good for light objects such as drinks cans.

Producing new aluminium cans uses a lot of energy. As well as being expensive, using such a lot of energy is bad for the planet. However, recycling doesn't need as much energy as producing new aluminium. The energy saved by recycling one aluminium drinks can is enough to run a television for three hours. Recycling is so much better for the planet, and **it**'s cheaper. That's two very good reasons to recycle!



1 Write the words in the passage with these meanings:

a a closed metal object for liquids **can** b not heavy **light**

2 What do these words refer to?

a line 1: they **cans** b line 3: ones **cans**

c line 5: it **aluminum** d line 10: it **recycling**

3 What two solutions are there for dealing with old aluminium cans? **Put them , get rid of them in a landfill ,**

4 How much energy do we save by recycling one can? **Enough to run a television for three hours**

5 What are the two very good reasons for recycling aluminium? **It is much better for the planet , it's cheaper**



Write the letter of the correct word in the space.

1 Mum will tell me _c_ if I drop my rubbish in the park.

a away b out c off d of

2 Don't throw that plastic bag ___. I will use it again tomorrow.

a off b away c with d up



3 How can I get rid ___ this old mobile phone?

a with b of c away d off

4 Recycling is a good way to deal ___ glass bottles.

a with b off c away d for

5 He finished his drink and then he looked ___ a bin for the empty can.

a at b after c up d for

6 Turn ___ the television if no one is watching it.

a down b on c off d away



7 Don't leave the lights ___ when you leave the room.

a on b up c with d off

8 When you leave, pick ___ your rubbish and take it home.

a off b away c to d up

Complete with *such a(n)* or *so*.

1 Wood is <u>such a</u> valuable resource that we shouldn't waste it.

2 The results of using landfill are ___**so**___ bad for the planet that we must find better solutions.

3 It is ___**so**___ hard to get rid of batteries that we have to take them to a special place.

4 Paper is ___**Such an**___ easy material to deal with that children can help to recycle it.

5 Aluminium is ___**Such an**___ expensive material to produce that we can't afford not to recycle.

6 I was ___**so**___ annoyed with the children for dropping their rubbish that I told them off.



Write a paragraph about recycling. Use some of these questions to help you.

Why should we recycle? What's the reason?

Who can recycle?

Which materials or goods are easy to recycle? How can we do it?

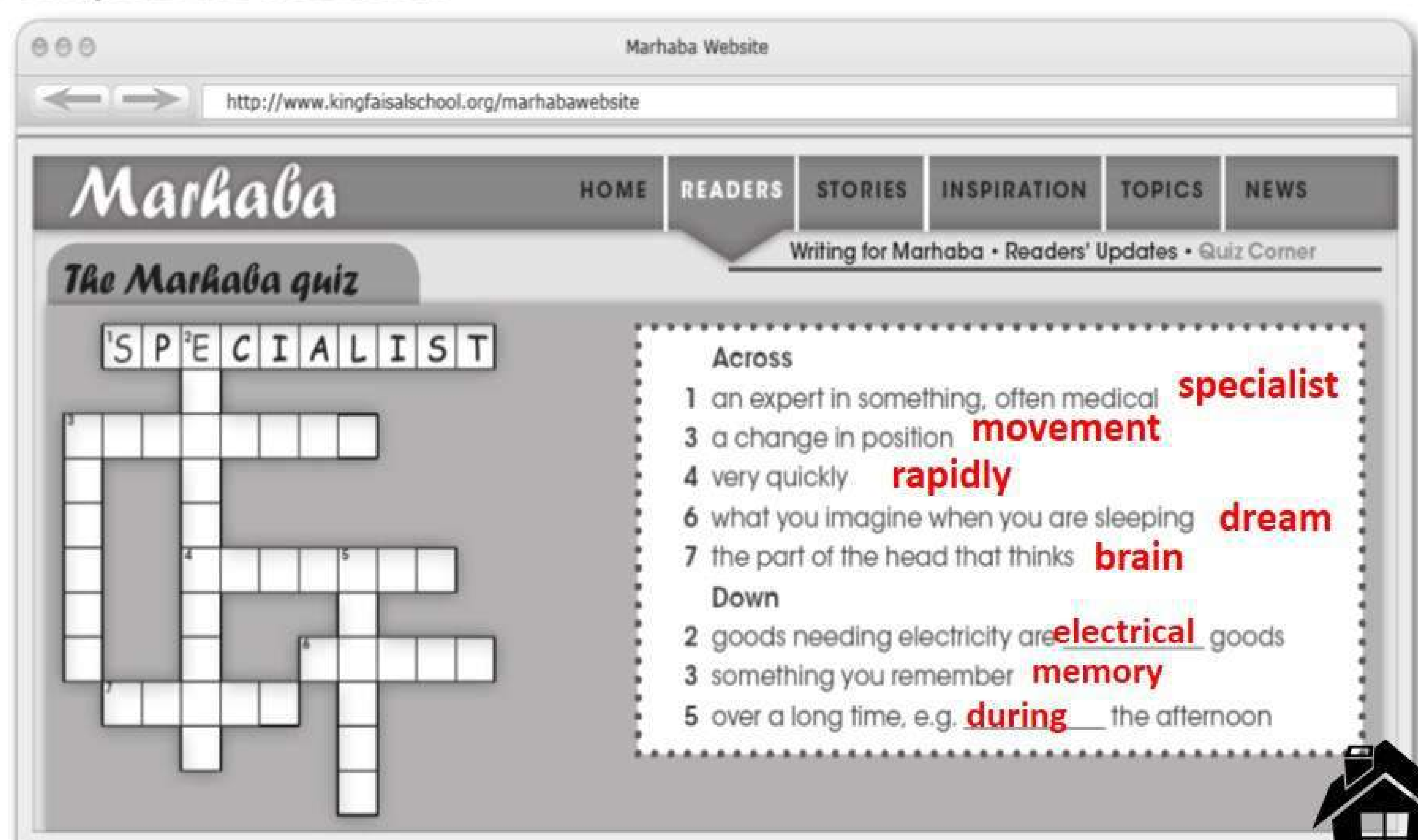
What can we do with goods that are hard for us to recycle?

If we all recycle well, what will the result be?



LESSON 2 *Did you sleep well?*

A Complete the crossword.



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from Exercise A.

1 People often have strange **dreams** when they are asleep.
2 You should see a **specialist** if you have a serious health problem.
3 Jim had many happy **memories** of the time he spent in Saudi.
4 He walked so **rapidly** that he beat everyone into class.
5 Old **electrical** goods like computers and televisions can be hard to get rid of safely.
6 The recycling centre is only open **during** the day.
7 Parrots have quite small **brains**; however they are surprisingly intelligent.
8 One month after breaking his leg, he still found **movement** difficult.



Change the adjectives into adverbs.

By adding *-ly*

1 beautiful ___beautifully___
2 brave ___bravely___
3 nervous ___nervously___
4 successful ___successfully___

By taking off *-y* and adding *-ly*

5 busy ___busily___
6 lazy ___lazily___
7 hungry ___hungrily___
8 thirsty ___thirstily___

By taking off *-le* and adding *-ly*

9 fashionable ___fashionably___
10 probable ___probably___
11 possible ___possibly___
12 suitable ___suitably___



Write these sentences using adverbs.

1 Fred is a faster reader than Jim. Jim reads faster than Fred.

2 Huda is a confident speaker. **Huda speaks confidently**

3 Salma is the hardest worker. **Salma works the hardest**

4 He is as good a runner as you are. **He runs as well as you run**

5 Hassan is a neater writer than Ibrahim. **Hassan writes more neatly than Ibrahim**



Read the passage and put these sentences in the correct order.

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Heirlooms • The Dream

The Dream

Last night, I had a dream. In it, I was somewhere dark and strangely quiet. At first, I was alone. I was waiting patiently for something to happen. Suddenly my brother arrived, shouting noisily. I smiled happily at him but he ran past quickly and disappeared. Then everything was different and I was in a forest. The trees grew densely there. I saw an old woman clothed all in black. She was much smaller than me. She was the smallest person I have ever seen. I spoke to her politely but she didn't answer. She looked at me mysteriously and laughed softly. Bravely, I started walking towards her. However, she disappeared when I was nearly there. I looked around nervously, and immediately, I was falling down a deep hole. Then I woke up. I was lying on the floor!

A He fell. ☐

B He wanted to talk to the woman. ☐

C His brother disappeared. ☐

D It was dark and he was alone. ☐

E There was an old woman. ☐

F He woke up. ☐

G The woman went away. ☐

H His brother came. ☐

I He walked towards the woman. ☐

J The woman laughed. ☐





Who or what do the words in **bold** refer to?

1 Line 1: it the dream

2 Line 4: there In the forest

3 Line 6: her The old woman

4 Line 7: there At the old woman

F Write about your dream. Use adverbs to say **how** people were doing things.

____

____

____

____

____



LESSON 3 *Muslims in Britain*

A Rearrange the letters to find words from the passage in the Student's Book. Write them next to their meanings.

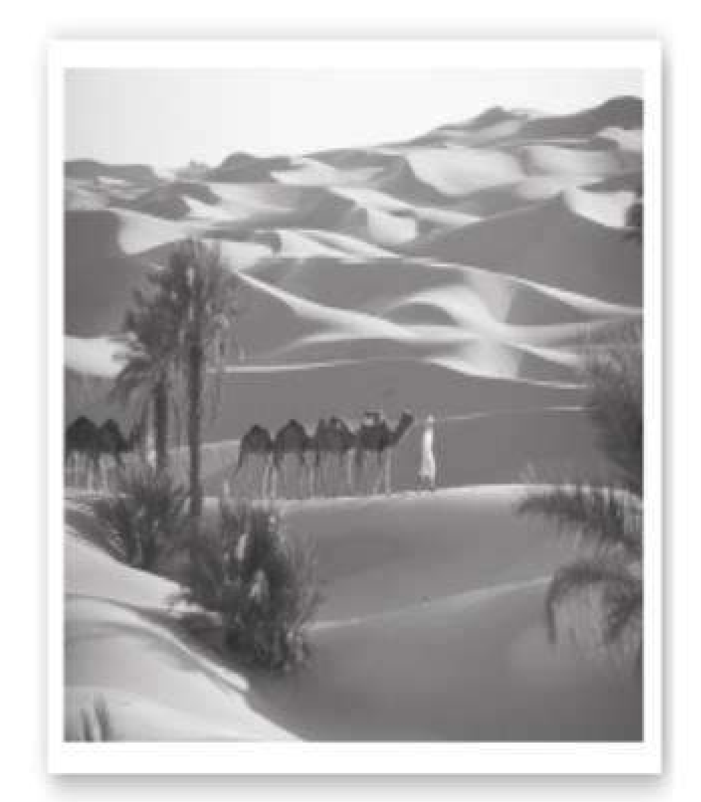
crenovt   croftay   damaborsas

1 the chief official of an embassy ___ambassador___

2 to change from one thing into something else ___convert___

3 a building where goods are regularly produced in large amounts ___factory___

Read the passage and answer the questions.



Bedouin are nomadic people who live in the deserts of Arabia. Traditionally, Bedouin lived by keeping animals: camels, goats and sheep. Animals are a valuable resource but they need water and food. Deserts are places where there is so little water that nothing much grows. However, an oasis is somewhere in the desert where water is so plentiful that plants grow well.

So the Bedouin used to move regularly from one oasis to another to find food and water for their animals. In the desert, the Bedouin lived in low black tents, made of wool or camel hair. These tents could be packed up and moved easily from place to place. Today, many Bedouin have converted from such a difficult way of life to living more comfortably in modern cities.

1 If something is *plentiful*, what does it mean?

a Plants grow there. b There is plenty of something. c It is very dry.

2 In an *oasis*, plants grow well because ...

a an oasis is in the desert. b you can find food and water there. c there is enough water.

3 Keeping animals in the desert is difficult because ...

a there isn't enough water. b there is an oasis. c animals are a valuable resource.

4 Why did the Bedouin have to move so often?

a Because they lived in tents. b To find fresh food for the animals. c They were nomadic.

5 Where do you think the material for their tents came from?

a their animals b shops c an oasis

6 Today, most Bedouin ...

a still live traditionally. b have a difficult way of life. c have moved to a city.

Complete with the correct country or name for a people.

Country	People	Country	People
1 India	Indian	Saudi Arabia	2 Saudi
3 Pakistan	Pakistani	England	4 English
5 Yemen	Yemeni	6 Britain	British
7 Oman	Omani	8 Jordan	Jordanian
9 Qatar	Qatari	10 Sudan	Sudanese



Complete with the correct form of the word from Exercise B.

1 People who come from Britain are British.
2 People who come from India are Indian.
3 People who come from Jordan are Jordanian.
4 People who come from Pakistan are Pakistani.
5 People who come from England are English.
6 People who come from Saudi Arabia are Saudi.
7 People who come from Sudan are Sudanese.
8 People who come from Yemen are Yemeni.
9 People who come from Qatar are Qatari.



Make sentences with *who* or *where*.

1 someone/tell/what/weather/like/weather forecaster

Someone who tells you what the weather will be like is a weather forecaster.

2 library/can/go/borrow/books A library is a place where you can go to borrow books.

3 someone/repair/cars/mechanic **Someone who repairs cars is a mechanic**

4 recycling centre/place/can/get rid of/old possessions

A recycling centre is a place where you can get rid of old possessions

5 person/make/wooden furniture/carpenter **A person who makes wooden furniture is a carpenter**

6 locker/place/can/leave/things/safely **A locker is a place where you can leave your things safely**

F Describe your lifestyle for someone in England to read. Try to use *where* and *who* if you can.



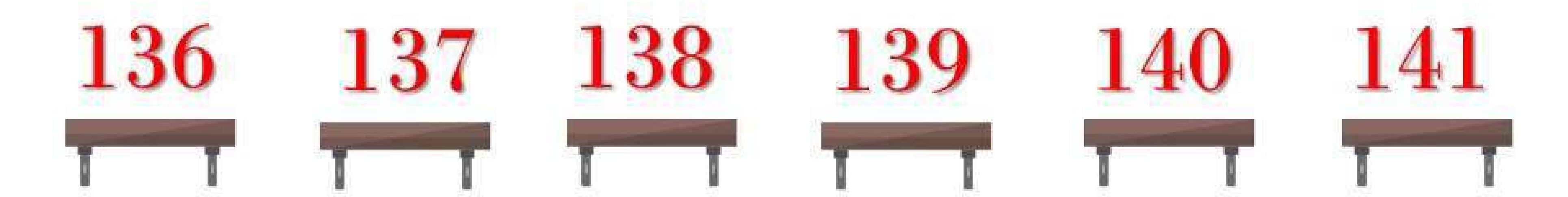


Unit 9

Quizzes and questions

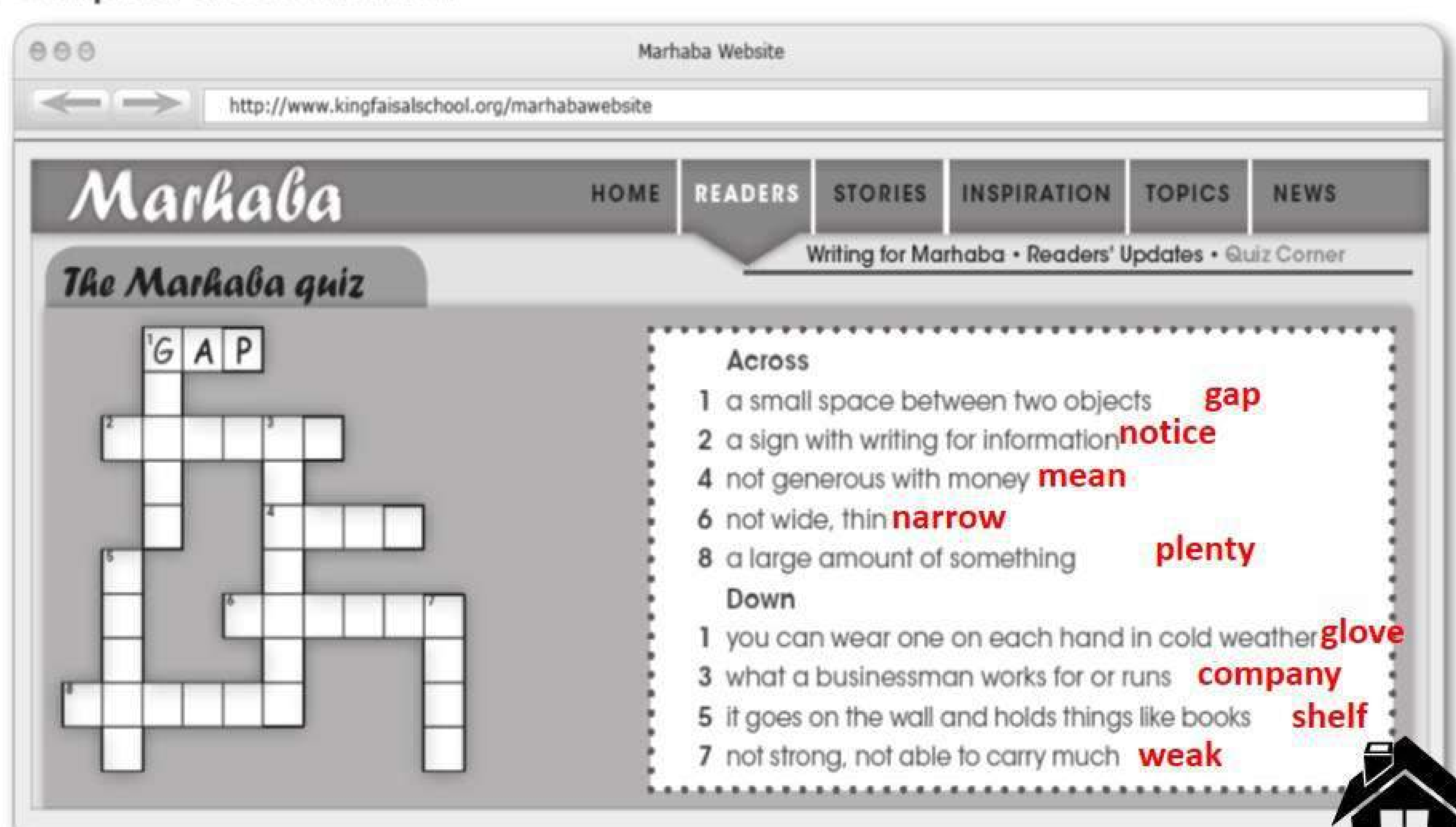



CONTENT


136
137
138
139
140
141

LESSON 1 *Not too difficult to answer*

A Complete the crossword.



Complete the sentences. Use *too* … *to*.

1 Why can't we go to the shops? (far/drive)

It's too far to drive.

2 Why can't you have lunch at two o'clock? (hungry/wait)

I'm too hungry to wait.

3 Why can't you fill out that form tomorrow? (important/wait)

It's too important to wait



Complete the sentences. Use *not* ... *enough* ...

1 Why can't we dive in the pool? (deep/be safe)

It isn't deep enough to be safe

2 Why can't animals talk? (intelligent/learn)

They aren't intelligent enough to learn

3 Why can't you finish your book? (quiet/read)

It isn't quiet enough to read

Match the activities with the possible results.

1 I'm not good enough to ski alone yet. d

2 The museum isn't exciting enough to visit. c

3 The zoo is too hot and noisy to be enjoyable. e

4 It's too far to travel without water. 

5 That programme is too mysterious to watch tonight. 

6 It's too bumpy to go in the car. 

a I might get thirsty.

b I might be sick.

c I might be bored.

d I might have an accident.

e I might get a headache.

f I might have bad dreams.



Read the dialogue and answer the questions.



Andy: *What shall we do today? Do you want to go skating?*

Bob: *No, I don't have enough money to go skating.*

Andy: *Why not go for a walk then? That's really cheap!*

Bob: *Well, I think it's too cloudy to go for a walk. It might rain.*

Andy: *How about visiting the museum?*

Bob: *No, the museum is too crowded to visit on a Saturday.*

Andy: *Is the football match too expensive for you to afford?*

Bob: *No, but the stadium is too far away to get to. We might be late for dinner.*

Andy: *Well, let's stay at home then. I'm too comfortable to move now.*

Bob: *Oh no! It will be too boring to stay here all day! We might argue.*

Andy: *Oh. OK. So what shall we do?*

1 Why can't Bob go skating? Because he doesn't have enough money.

2 What is Andy *sure* won't be too expensive? **Going for a walk**

3 What does Bob think might happen because of the clouds? **It might rain**

4 Why will the museum be too crowded? **Because it is Saturday**

5 Is the football match too expensive? **No (it isn't)**

6 What two problems are there with staying at home? ______

It's too boring . They might argue.



Write a dialogue like the one in Exercise E.

Make a few suggestions and say why you can't do them. Say what might happen.



LESSON 2 *E-mails and letters*

A Circle these words in the wordsearch. Words can go down (↓) or up (↑), forwards (→) or backwards (←), or diagonally (↘).

Quizzes and games





Saudi Stars

A	B	D	H	O	T	E	Y
I	L	N	P	A	W	S	L
M	Y	T	E	A	X	V	E
P	G	E	H	R	N	L	N
R	C	M	A	O	V	Q	O
O	S	F	N	U	U	E	L
V	D	U	E	T	O	G	S
E	E	C	I	V	D	A	H

~~advice~~ although due to improve lonely nerves swap







Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise A.

1 Due to the bad weather, we won't be able to fly to London today.

2 Ali and Ahmed swap books regularly, so they can check their work.

3 I didn't know what to do, so I asked my friend for her advice.

4 She drank warm milk to calm her nerves.

5 She was lonely at her new school until she made some friends.

6 although she was ill, she still went to school.

7 Your English will improve faster if you practise more.







Read and circle *True* or *False*.

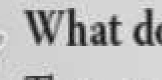
Saudi Stars: Parrot questions







I'd like to buy a parrot. Have you any advice?
It would be a good idea to think about the particular kind of parrot you want. Smaller parrots are less noisy than the bigger birds, but in general, they aren't as good talkers.



What do parrots eat?
They need lots of fruit and vegetables. You should never feed them chocolate because it makes them ill.



What about a cage?
You'd better buy the largest cage you can afford. And, although it's expensive, steel is the best value for money.

Parrots are so intelligent that they get bored easily, so try to give them toys to keep them busy and give them exercise.

Should I let my parrot out?
Yes, but you ought to stay in the room. It's too dangerous to leave parrots alone as they may destroy your furniture.

1 Small parrots are noisy. True **False**

2 Big parrots are better talkers than small parrots. **True** False

3 Parrots can eat apples and bananas. **True** False

4 Parrots can sometimes have chocolate. True **False**

5 A large cage is a good idea. **True** False

6 You shouldn't buy a steel cage because they are too expensive. True **False**

7 Parrots get bored quickly because they are intelligent birds. **True** False

8 It is dangerous to be alone with your parrot when he is out of his cage. True **False**



Write replies to these problems. Give advice. Use the language from Exercise C.

Saudi Stars





1. *I'd like to improve my diet. Can you give me some advice?*

___

___

2. I need to exercise more, but running is too boring to do regularly. Have you any suggestions?

___

___

3. Due to swapping schools this year, I've no friends and I'm really lonely. What can I do?

___

___

4. *My best friend won't talk to me, although I don't think I've done anything wrong. Help!*



___

___



A Reorder the letters to make words from the passage in the Student's Book.

1 ellc cell	2 cloxmep complex	3 glayax galaxy
4 earth heart	5 namelt mental	6 nargo organs
7 tropine protein	8 slicaphy physical	9 naitvim Vitamins



Complete the sentences. Use the words from Exercise A.

1 A galaxy is a group of stars.

2 A mental picture is a picture you only imagine.

3 Fresh fruit and vegetables give our bodies the Vitamins they need.

4 The heart and the brain are two important organs in the body.

5 Languages are so complex that it takes a long time to learn a new one.

6 protein comes from foods like lamb, milk, fish and eggs.

7 cell are the smallest working parts of our bodies.

8 Try to eat enough fruit and vegetables to keep your heart healthy.

9 If you are ill, a doctor may give you a physical examination.



Match the sentence with the correct extra information.

1. Hippos are very large animals [d]
2. Parrots are birds [e]
3. Bees are insects [b]
4. Monkeys are animals [a]
5. Rabbits are animals [c]

a. which jump through trees in the jungle.
b. which give us honey.
c. which have very big ears.
d. which spend a lot of their time in water.
e. which can learn to talk.

D Put the words in the box in groups of three. Choose the best name for each group.

~~ancient~~ ankle stomach desert head jungle mountains
oasis old prehistoric river sea

'Not new'	ancient	old	prehistoric
Body parts	ankle	stomach	head
Environment	desert	jungle	mountains
Water	river	oasis	sea





Read and answer the questions.

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Marhaba HOME | READERS | STORIES | INSPIRATION | TOPICS | NEWS

Egypt

Egypt

A Egypt is a country which has a long history. The first Egyptians were hunters and fishermen who started to grow food and keep animals. Today, however, Egypt is a modern country which has a population of nearly 80 million. The capital is Cairo, which is a fascinating city.

B Much of Egypt is desert where nothing grows. However, there is the River Nile, which is the longest river in the world, and which floods every year. After the floods leave, the earth is very fertile. Fertile earth means earth which is good for growing plants. So now there is an area near the river which is covered with farms.

1 Choose the best title for each paragraph.

a Food production today **B**   b Background history **A**

2 How did people live in Egypt, before they started to grow their food? **They were hunters and fishermen**

3 What is the population of Egypt today? **Nearly 80 million**

4 Write two pieces of information about the River Nile.

a **It is the longest river in the world**

b **It floods every year**

5 Why do plants grow well after the floods go? **Because the earth is fertile**

Write about Saudi Arabia. Use *who*, *where* and *which*. Use Exercise E to help you.

Fact file

Name:	Saudi Arabia
Capital:	Riyadh
Population:	27 million
Official language:	Arabic
History:	nomads, desert, animals
Today:	modern cities, roads, schools, hospitals
Resources:	oil, gas
Tourists:	museums, souks, shopping malls



Unit 10

Healthy , helpful and hardwork




CONTENT


142
143
144
145
146
147

LESSON 1 *Healthy food*

A Complete the crossword.

Quizzes and games — Saudi Stars

1 J	U	2 N	K	F	O	O	D	

Across

1 things which are unhealthy to eat Juice food

5 carrots and onions are examples of these vegetables

9 (see 10 down) grain

11 something which is difficult to understand or deal with complicated

Down

2 a kind of small fruit which some trees produce and which is in a hard protective cover nuts

3 an illness which is made worse by eating too much sugar diabetes

4 ____________ are vegetables which can be long, green and thin or small and round beans

6 easy to understand or do simple

7 an illness disease

8 olive oil is a much healthier fat to cook with than butter.

10 Whole ____________ bread has more vitamins than white bread.

Complete with *so* or *neither* and the right form of the verb.

1 Tomatoes are really a kind of fruit. So is a nut.

2 Due to her diabetes, Ann never eats sugar. **Neither do** her parents.

3 I'm looking forward to the weekend. **So are** we.

4 Ahmed had a strange dream last night. **So did** Fahim.

5 I eat some fresh fruit every day. **So does** Huda.



Complete with *a, an, the, some, any,* or nothing (✗).

1 ✗ gold is so expensive that I can't afford to buy any .

2 some foods have too many calories to be healthy.

3 Can I have an orange? I'm sorry, I don't have any oranges, today.

4 Have a banana. It is full of ✗ vitamins.

5 The healthiest diet is one with some protein, lots of fresh food, and not much fat.





Choose the best title for each paragraph. Write the paragraph numbers in the spaces.

a What to eat for healthy teeth. 3 b Visiting a dentist. 4

c How to clean your teeth. 2 d When to clean your teeth. 1

1 You should clean your teeth not less than twice a day. The sugar which is left in your mouth after eating will destroy your teeth, so try to brush them after every meal. Fruit also has sugar in it, and is as bad for your teeth as cake!

2 Clean your teeth carefully. Less than two minutes isn't long enough. And you ought also to clean the gaps between your teeth where food can stay. An electric toothbrush is best. If you can't clean your teeth, how about drinking some water?

3 Make sure you eat a good diet and drink enough low-fat milk. Milk will give you calcium which is necessary for building strong bones and teeth.

4 It's also a good idea to visit your dentist regularly. He/she is the only one who can really tell you if your teeth are healthy or not.

Answer the questions.

1 What is left in your mouth after eating? **Sugar**

2 Where can food stay? **The gaps between your teeth**

3 What is necessary for building strong bones and teeth? **calcium**

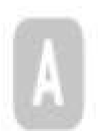
4 Who can tell you if your teeth are healthy or not? **Your dentist**



Write a reply from Julie to this letter.

Do you think this is a good idea? Give advice. What could Ann offer to do? Make suggestions.





A Reorder the letters to make words from the passage on page 80.

1 forfe offer
2 eli **lie**
3 stugges **suggest**
4 trebulo **trouble**
5 crondise **consider**
6 groine **ignore**
7 gamnea **manage**
8 grentsar **stranger**



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from Exercise A.

1 I was so tired that I <u>suggested</u> not cleaning my teeth.

2 She might not be **Ignoring** you – maybe she's too scared to speak to you.

3 He left his gloves **lying** on the table.

4 I'm sure you'll **manage** to make friends quickly at your new school.

5 Julie **offered** to write an article for the newsletter.

6 You ought not to give your personal information to **strangers**.

7 Have you **suggest** talking to your teacher about your problems?

8 It was kind of you to go to so much **trouble** to help me.



Complete with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Alan: *Will you* [1] be going away *(be/go away) on holiday this summer, Fred?*

Fred: *Well, we can't* [2] **Afford to go** *(afford/go) abroad, this year, but Mum and Dad are* [3] **Considering visiting** *(consider/visit) friends in the country.*

Alan: *Don't you* [4] **Like living** *in the country? (like/live)*

Fred: *I don't* [5] **Mind spending time** *(mind/spend time) there. But I'd* [6] **Prefer to stay** *(prefer/stay) in a hotel. Staying with strangers is too much trouble when you* [7] **Want to relax** *(want/relax). I* [8] **Suggested looking** *(suggest/look for) a cheap hostel but Mum thinks hostels aren't comfortable enough.*

Alan: *Well that's not as bad as me. I will* [9] **Be spending** *(be/spend) a week with my cousins in their tent. That's much worse! My little cousin is too young to be any fun and the older one will probably ignore me. And I will* [10] **Have to sleep** *(have to/sleep) on the ground at night. I hate* [11] **Hate lying** *(lie) on the ground – it's so bumpy that I never manage* [12] **To sleep** *(sleep) very well.*

D Write the story you talked about on page 81. Use the questions there to help you.



Test yourself. Match the word and the meaning.

1	collapse	d	a	check for mistakes	6	proofread	a	f	beautiful writing
2	sound	h	b	far away	7	develop	c	g	feelings
3	survival	j	c	make bigger or better	8	remote	b	h	noise
4	emotions	g	d	fall down suddenly	9	champion	e	i	the end of life
5	death	i	e	winner	10	calligraphy	f	j	staying alive



Complete the sentences.



First we have to get __across__ the river.



Then we go __along__ the ravine.



Next we go __below__ the bridge.



Then the path goes __through__ the trees.



Let's set __out__ immediately.



Come __back__ safely!



Complete the table with the correct forms of the verbs.

	Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
1	am, is, are	was, were	been
2	choose	chose	chose
3	do	did	done
4	eat	ate	eaten
5	find	found	fouud

	Present simple	Past simple	Past participle
6	go	went	gone
7	lose	lost	lost
8	see	saw	seen
9	take	took	taken
10	write	wrote	written



Write sentences about the boys and their books.
Use *more, the most, fewer, the fewest.*

1 Adel has fewer books than Yazeed and Sami has

The most.

2 Yazeed has Fewer books than Sami but he has

more than Adel.



Adel Sami Yazeed



LESSON 3 *For and against*

A Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

against	difficulty	~~editions~~	favourable	keep in touch
negative	positive	texting	unfavourable	

1 The girls have managed to produce four editions of their newsletter this term.

2 A mobile is too expensive for Julie to use to **Keep in touch** with her friends in England.

3 **Texting** is a way of communicating which is easy, quick and cheap.

4 The girls have had very few e-mails which were **unfavorable** about the newsletter.

5 Nobody who worked on the newsletter feels at all **negative** about it.

6 One disadvantage of mobiles is the **difficulty** of getting rid of old ones.

7 Older girls in particular have a **favorable** opinion of our newsletter.

8 I'm not **against** mobiles in general, only mobiles in the classroom!

9 Luckily, editing the newsletter has had a very **positive** effect on Dalal's English

Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

as a result | because | due to | in case | so | ~~so ... that~~ | such a/an ... that

1 I'm so fond of vegetables that I've always eaten a good diet.

2 Editing *Saudi Stars* has been Such a positive experience that I'd like to do it again next term.

3 It's been interesting, but on the other hand, it's taken a lot of time, So I may not.

4 Lena has given Julie her e-mail In case there's a problem and they need to stay in touch.

5 I've never learned to swim and As a result, I don't enjoy going to the beach.

6 We've had a lot of transport problems Due to the bad weather.

7 I haven't taken any photographs because nobody has sent me any articles yet.



Write about you. Write five things you do or don't do. Write the reason why/why not. Use Exercise B to help you.



Write the word group. Write *N* for noun, *V* for verb, *Adj* for adjective and *Adv* for adverb. (There may be more than one of each kind in the same line.)

1 resource N resourceful Adj

2 fat **V** fatty **Adj , N**

3 improve **V** improved **Adj** improvement ___

4 consider **V** considerate **Adj** inconsiderate **Adj** consideration **N**

5 reason **V** reasonable **Adj** unreasonable **Adj** reasonably **N**



Complete the sentences. Use the correct word from each line in Exercise D. (The line numbers match those from Exercise D.)

1 She always finds a solution to a problem; she is very resourceful .

2 Fat is bad for your heart; you ought not to eat too many **fatty** foods.

3 There has been a great **improvement** during this week and I'm much better now.

4 You have brought me flowers! How thoughtful and **considerate** you are.

5 There is no reason for you to be angry; you are being **unreasonable**



Complete with the right form of the verb in brackets.

1 I have broken three cups since Monday. (break)

2 It was so dark this morning that I fell over my bag. (fell)

3 She Has flown many times. (fly)

4 They Have given Jim a lift every day this week. (give)

5 They Have written for the newsletter for a whole term. (write)



Write one word for each meaning.

1 wanting something which someone else has _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 general information about a topic _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

3 very easy and uncomplicated _ _ _ _ _ _

4 a building where workers produce goods _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5 to be successful _ _ _ _ _ _

6 the opposite of wide _ _ _ _ _ _

7 part of a road which goes round in a circle _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

8 the answer to a problem _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

9 a temperature below zero _ _ _ _ _

10 a material made from animals _ _ _ _ _ _ _